

METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING CARBON FIBERS AND METHOD FOR
MANUFACTURING ELECTRON EMITTING DEVICE USING THE SAME,
METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING DISPLAY, AND INK FOR
PRODUCING CATALYST FOR USE IN THESE METHODS

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a method for manufacturing carbon fibers and method for 10 manufacturing an electron emitting device using the carbon fibers, method for manufacturing a display using the electron emitting device, and an ink for producing a catalyst for use in these methods.

Description of the Related Art

A field emission-type (FE-type) electron emitting device, wherein electrons are emitted from a metal surface by applying a strong electric field of 10^6 V/cm or more toward a metal, has attracted attention as one of cold cathode electron-emitting devices. The practical use of the FE-type cold cathode electron-emitting device may enable realization of an emissive thin display device and contribute reduction of power consumption and weight saving.

25 Fig. 7 shows the structure of a vertical FE-type electron emitting device. In the Figure, 71 refers to a substrate; 72 to a extraction electrode

(gate electrode); 73 to a cathode electrode; 74 to an insulating layer; 75 to an emitter. 76 to a positive electrode (anode) and 77 to a shape of an electron beam irradiated to a positive electrode 76. It has a
5 structure (hereinafter referred to as Spindt type) wherein an opening is formed in a stack of the insulating layer 74 and the extraction electrode 72 arranged on the cathode electrode 73 and a conical emitter 75 is arranged in the opening (for example,
10 see C. A. Spindt, "Physical Properties of thin-film field emission cathodes with molybdenum cones", J. Appl. Phys., 47, 5248 (1976)).

In addition, as an example of a lateral FE-type electron emitting device, there may be mentioned
15 a device wherein an emitter having an acute tip and a extraction electrode extracting (drawing) out an electron from the emitter tip are formed parallel to a substrate and a collector (called as an anode in the present case) is constituted in the orthogonal
20 direction toward the direction that the extraction electrode and the emitter face each other.

Furthermore, an electron emitting device using fibrous carbon has been proposed (for example, see Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. H08-
25 115652, Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 2000-223005, and European Patent Laid-Open No. 1022763).

As a method for manufacturing carbon fibers on the substrate, there is a method for manufacturing the same by disposing catalyst particles comprising a metal on the substrate and thermally decomposing a carbon compound such as a hydrocarbon using the catalyst particles as nuclei. As a method for disposing said catalyst particles onto the substrate, there is known a method of directly forming a catalyst metal by a depositing technology, e.g., a sputtering method. Also, a method of using a metal complex (for example, see Japanese Patent No. 2903290) and a method of using a metal nitrate or a metal chloride have been reported (for example, see Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. H03-260119).

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A method of applying a solution of a metal compound dissolved in a solvent as a method for arranging a metal as a catalyst on a substrate is an advantageous process in the case of, for example, forming an electronic device using carbon fibers on a substrate having a large area since the process does not require a vacuum apparatus as compared with a method of direct deposition such as a sputtering method.

However, in the case of the application as a solution onto the substrate, a problem that particles

are not stably formed after baking and reduction has arisen in the method of applying a solution in which only a metal compound is dissolved. Moreover, in the case of baking an inorganic salt such as a nitrate or 5 a chloride, there is a possibility of generating a corrosive gas to damage the apparatus and the like.

Therefore, there is existed a problem that it is difficult to stably form catalyst particles for growing carbon fibers by a solution-applying method.

10 Namely, in order to manufacture carbon fibers to be applied to an electronic device including an electron emitting device as a representative, it is desired to develop a method for stably forming catalyst particles on a substrate without requiring 15 any complex process.

An object of the present invention is to provide a method for manufacturing carbon fibers efficiently in a good yield ratio using an ink for producing a catalyst capable of stably forming metal-20 containing particles on a substrate, the particles acting as a catalyst suitable for growing the carbon fiber. Another object of the present invention is to provide a method for manufacturing an electronic device such as an electron emitting device having the 25 carbon fibers and a method for manufacturing a display comprising the electron emitting device.

The invention has been accomplished as a

result of extensive studies for solving the above-mentioned problem. The invention includes the following constitutions.

According to one aspect of the present
5 invention, there is provided a method for
manufacturing carbon fibers comprising:

a step of forming a coated film containing a metal organic compound and a polymer compound by applying an ink for producing a catalyst comprising a
10 solution containing at least the metal organic compound and the polymer compound onto a substrate,

a step of forming catalyst particles comprising a metal constituting the above metal organic compound by heating the above coated film,
15 and

a step of forming carbon fibers by bringing a gas containing carbon into contact with the above catalyst particles.

According to another aspect of the present
20 invention, there is provided a method for manufacturing an electron emitting device containing carbon fibers connected to an electrode, comprising:

a step of forming a coated film comprising a metal organic compound and a polymer compound by applying an ink for producing a catalyst comprising a
25 solution containing at least the metal organic compound and the polymer compound onto the electrode,

a step of forming catalyst particles comprising a metal constituting the metal organic compound on the electrode by heating the coated film, and

5 a step of forming carbon fibers by bringing a gas containing carbon into contact with the above catalyst particles.

In the above method for manufacturing carbon fibers and the above method for manufacturing an 10 electron emitting device according to the invention, the following constitutions are included as preferred embodiments.

1) The polymer compound is a water-soluble polymer compound. In particular, the polymer 15 compound is any one of polyvinyl alcohol, polyacrylic acids and polyvinylpyrrolidone.

2) The metal constituting the metal organic compound is any one of Pd, Fe, Co and Ni.

3) The metal organic compound is a metal 20 organic complex.

4) A main solvent of the catalyst-manufacturing ink is water or an organic solvent.

5) The step of heating the coated film is carried out in a non-oxidizing atmosphere.

25 Alternatively, the step is carried out by baking the coated film in an oxidizing atmosphere and then heating it in a reducing atmosphere.

6) The gas containing carbon is a hydrocarbon gas or a mixed gas of a hydrocarbon gas with hydrogen gas.

According to a further aspect of the present invention, there is provided an ink for producing a catalyst for growing carbon fibers, comprising at least a metal organic compound, a polymer compound and a solvent.

In the above catalyst-manufacturing ink according to the invention, the following constitutions are included as preferred embodiments.

1) The polymer compound is a water-soluble polymer compound. In particular, the polymer compound is any one of polyvinyl alcohol, polyacrylic acids and polyvinylpyrrolidone.

2) The metal constituting the metal organic compound is any one of Pd, Fe, Co and Ni.

3) The metal organic compound is a metal organic complex.

4) A main solvent of the catalyst-manufacturing ink is water or an organic solvent.

According to still another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for manufacturing a display using a plurality of electron emitting elements, wherein the electron emitting elements are manufactured by the method of the above second aspect of the invention.

According to the present invention, catalyst particles for growing carbon fibers can be stably formed by applying an ink for producing a catalyst containing a metal organic compound and a polymer compound onto a substrate, followed by heating. An electron emitting element grown from the catalyst particles and containing carbon fibers connected to an electrode exhibits a satisfactory electron emitting characteristics.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figs. 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D and 1E illustrate one example of the process for manufacturing an electron emitting element of the invention.

15 Figs. 2A and 2B illustrate one example of the electron emitting element of the invention.

Fig. 3 illustrates a state at the time when the electron emitting element of Figs. 2A and 2B is operated.

20 Fig. 4 illustrates an electron emitting characteristic of the electron emitting element according to the invention.

Figs. 5A, 5B and 5C are schematic illustrations of structure of carbon nanotubes.

25 Figs. 6A, 6B, 6C-1 and 6C-2 are schematic illustrations of structure of graphite nanofibers.

Fig. 7 illustrates a conventional vertical

FE-type electron emitting element.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The following will describe the method for
5 manufacturing carbon fibers and the method for
manufacturing an electron emitting device as one
example of electronic devices, and the catalyst-
manufacturing ink for use in these methods according
to the invention with reference to Embodiments.
10 However, sizes, materials and shapes of the
constituting parts and a relative position thereof
described below should not be construed to limit the
scope of the invention thereto. Also, the method for
manufacture is not limited to the steps described
15 below.

In this invention, the "carbon fiber" or
"fiber mainly composed of carbon" in the present
invention. includes a carbon nanotube "hollow fiber",
a graphite nanofiber (referring to a "fiber
20 constituted by stacking graphenes in the axial
direction of the fiber" or a "carbon fiber
constituted by stacking a large number of graphenes
having c-axis which is not perpendicular to the fiber
axis" including a cup stack type), a carbon nanocoil
25 (a spiral carbon fiber), carbon nanohorn (carbon
fibers wherein one end of a carbon nanotube is
closed), and an amorphous carbon fiber.

Moreover, the catalyst particles comprising a metal in the present invention, include not only particles composed of the metal alone but also particles mainly composed of the metal.

5 First, there is described the method for manufacturing carbon fibers of the invention using the catalyst-manufacturing ink of the invention.

In the method for manufacturing carbon fibers of the invention, an ink for producing a catalyst 10 comprising a solution containing at least a metal organic compound and a polymer compound is applied onto a substrate.

It is to be noted that the "catalyst-manufacturing ink" in the present invention, means a 15 liquid containing raw materials for forming desired catalyst particles but conceptually does not exclude a liquid having a function or purpose other than the formation of catalyst particles.

In the present invention., the metal 20 constituting the metal organic compound contained in the catalyst-manufacturing ink is preferably a metal selected from noble metals such as palladium, platinum, rhodium, iridium, ruthenium and osmium, and first transition metals such as titanium, vanadium, chromium, manganese, iron, cobalt and nickel.

As the metal organic compounds containing the above noble metals, specifically, the metal organic

compounds containing palladium include palladium acetylacetonates, palladium carboxylates such as palladium acetate, and the like, the metal organic compounds containing platinum include platinum acetylacetonates, platinum carboxylates such as platinum acetate, and the like, the metal organic compounds containing rhodium include rhodium acetylacetonates, rhodium carboxylates such as rhodium octylate (dimer) and rhodium acetate (dimer), and the like, the metal organic compounds containing iridium include iridium acetylacetonates and the like, the metal organic compounds containing ruthenium include ruthenium acetylacetonates and the like, and the metal organic compounds containing osmium include osmium acetylacetonates and the like.

As the metal organic compounds containing the above first transition metals, specifically, the metal organic compounds containing titanium include titanium acetylacetonates, titanium oxide acetylacetonates and the like, the metal organic compounds containing vanadium include vanadium acetylacetonates, vanadium oxide acetylacetonates and the like, the metal organic compounds containing chromium include chromium acetylacetonates, chromium carboxylates such as chromium acetate, and the like, the metal organic compounds containing manganese include manganese acetylacetonates, manganese

carboxylates such as manganese acetate, manganese formate and manganese benzoate, and the like, the metal organic compounds containing iron include iron acetylacetones, iron carboxylates such as iron acetate, iron octylate, iron stearate and iron oxalate, and the like, the metal organic compounds containing cobalt include cobalt acetylacetones, cobalt carboxylates such as cobalt acetate, cobalt naphthenate and cobalt oxalate, and the like, the metal organic compounds containing nickel include nickel acetylacetones, nickel carboxylates such as nickel acetate, nickel formate and nickel stearate, and the like, the metal organic compounds containing copper include copper acetylacetones, copper carboxylates such as copper acetate and copper benzoate, and the like. In addition, the metal organic compounds of the first transition metals also include metal carbonyl compounds, alkoxy metal compounds, cyclopentadienyl metal compounds and the like but these compounds are apt to be influenced by moisture, so that it is necessary to use an anhydrous organic solvent or the like when the compounds are used.

The above metal organic compound containing a noble metal or a first transition metal may be an organic complex to which a ligand coordinates. The ligand includes a compound coordinating with an

oxygen (O) atom, a compound coordinating with an nitrogen (N) atom, or the like, but, preferred is a compound coordinating with a nitrogen (N) atom, such as amines, alcohol amines or ethylenediamines.

5 Among the above noble metals and first transition metals, palladium, iron, cobalt and nickel are preferably used as the metals constituting the metal organic compounds of the invention.

10 In particular, as the metal organic compounds containing palladium, preferred are palladium acetylacetonate, palladium carboxylates and the like.

15 Moreover, the palladium carboxylates may be coordinated by an amine ligand. For example, a compound coordinated by ammonia, ethanolamine, ethylenediamine or the like is also preferred. Tetra(monoethanolamine)palladium acetate or the like is a preferred compound for an aqueous system.

20 As the metal organic compounds containing iron, cobalt, or nickel, preferred are iron acetylacetonate, cobalt acetylacetonate, nickel acetylacetonate, iron alkylcarboxylates, cobalt alkylcarboxylates, nickel alkylcarboxylates and the like.

25 Furthermore, for carboxylates, also preferred is an amine ligand, for example, a compound coordinated by a nitrogen atom of ammonia, ethanolamine, ethylenediamine and the like. Moreover,

a concentration range of the metal in the metal organic compound for use in the present invention. somewhat varies depending on the kind of the metal organic compound to be used, but is preferably from 5 0.005% to 1% by weight based on the weight of the solution (ink for producing catalyst). Too low metal concentration may invite too small amount of metal fine particles, and too high metal concentration tends to result in a metal film. Thus, it becomes 10 difficult to form catalyst particles on a substrate.

Next, the polymer compound to be contained in the catalyst-manufacturing ink will be described.

In the present invention, the catalyst particles comprising a metal (particles mainly composed of the metal) can be stably formed by 15 applying an ink for producing a catalyst which is a solution containing a metal organic compound and a polymer compound onto a substrate, followed by baking and reduction. This is because effects of the 20 polymer compound have appeared at the application of the ink. The situation where the solvent is removed by drying after the application resembles the situation at an operation for recrystallization which 25 is a method for purifying a solid compound. This is a situation where crystals of the metal organic compound in the metal organic compound may be precipitated on the substrate as large particles.

However, since the polymer compound is present in the solution, the metal organic compound cannot freely move by the action of the polymer compound even when the metal organic compound is dispersed or the 5 solvent is dried, and thus the metal compound remains dispersed. Therefore, discrete catalyst particles can be formed after baking and reduction.

The polymer compound according to the invention is preferably a water-soluble polymer 10 compound. This is because a functional group for achieving the water solubility tends to interact with the metal organic compound and also with the substrate, and hence the functional group makes it easy to disperse the organic compound. As the water-soluble polymer compound, preferred are polyvinyl 15 alcohol, polyvinylpyrrolidone and polyacrylates. The polyvinyl alcohol for use in the present invention, may contain polyvinyl alcohol partially esterified. Degree of polymerization of the water-soluble polymer 20 compound is preferably in the range of 400 to 2000. When the degree of polymerization is smaller than the range, the metal organic compound is difficult to disperse sufficiently and when the degree of polymerization is larger than the range, viscosity of 25 the solution becomes too high, and there arises a problem in its application. In order to disperse the metal organic compound without resulting in too high

solution viscosity, it is preferable to use a polymer compound whose degree of polymerization is from 400 to 2000. The concentration of the water-soluble polymer compound for use in the present invention. is 5 preferably from 0.01 to 0.5% by weight. When the compound is used within the range, a good dispersibility of the metal organic compound is achieved.

As the solvent for the catalyst-manufacturing 10 ink of the invention, either water or an organic solvent can be preferably used as a main solvent. As the organic solvent to be used as the main solvent, use can be made of a solvent such as an alcohol such as methanol, ethanol, 1-propyl alcohol, 2-propyl 15 alcohol, 2-butanol; an aromatic solvent such as toluene; or N-methylpyrrolidone, N,N-dimethylacetamide, N,N-dimethylformamide, dimethyl sulfoxide, or the like. These solvents may be used solely or as a mixture of two or more of them.

Moreover, as the solvent for the ink, in an 20 aqueous solvent, an alcohol can be further added. As an alcohol to be added, use can be made of a monohydric alcohol mentioned in the above as the main solvent or a polyhydric alcohol such as ethylene 25 glycol, propylene glycol, diethylene glycol glycerin and the like. The addition of such an alcohol may sometimes improve wettability.

In the method for producing carbon fibers of the invention, as the method of applying the above catalyst-manufacturing ink onto a substrate, a usual applying method such as spin coating, dipping, spray coating and the like can be employed. As other applying methods, liquid drop-applying methods including an ink-jet method such as a piezo system or a heating and bubbling system (bubble-jet, a registered trademark) as a representative can be also employed. The ink-jet method is preferably employed since a desired amount can be selectively imparted to a desired region. By these methods, a coated film containing the metal organic compound and the polymer compound is formed on a substrate.

Then, by heating (baking) the above coated film, catalyst particles comprising the metal constituting the metal organic compound contained in the ink is formed. The heating step will be described below.

For the heating step of forming catalyst particles comprising the metal constituting the metal organic compound by heating the coated film containing the metal organic compound and the polymer compound, a method of conducting in a non-oxidizing atmosphere and a method of heating in a reductive atmosphere after baking the coated film in an oxidizing atmosphere may be mentioned. In case where

a polymer is removed, heating in an oxidizing atmosphere is preferable.

In the method of conducting in a non-oxidizing atmosphere, catalyst particles comprising the metal constituting the metal organic compound are formed through thermal decomposition of the metal organic compound by heating it under vacuum at about 500°C to 700°C.

In the method of heating in a reductive atmosphere after baking the coated film in an oxidizing atmosphere, catalyst particles comprising the metal constituting the metal organic compound are formed by baking the metal organic compound at about 200°C to 500°C, preferably about 350°C to convert it into corresponding metal oxide and then reducing it under a hydrogen atmosphere at about 500°C to 700°C.

After the catalyst particles are formed by heating the coated film, carbon fibers are grown using the catalyst particles. Namely, carbon fibers are formed by bringing a gas containing carbon into contact with the catalyst particles and simultaneously heating them. In other words, the carbon fiber is grown by bringing a gas containing carbon into contact with the catalyst particle, whose catalytic function is being activated. Typically, the carbon fiber can be grown by bringing a gas containing carbon into contact with the catalytic

particle disposed on the base member which is being heated.

As the gas containing carbon for use in the present invention, a hydrocarbon gas such as 5 acetylene, ethylene, methane, propane or propylene is preferably used, but the gas may be a vapor of an organic solvent such as ethanol or acetone. Moreover, a mixed gas of the above hydrocarbon gas with hydrogen gas is also preferably used. In the case 10 that the mixed gas is used, when the coated film is baked in an oxidizing atmosphere, e.g., in the air, carbon fibers can be grown in a mixed gas stream of the hydrocarbon gas with hydrogen gas, without taking out a substrate, under a reduction treatment in a 15 hydrogen gas stream with further flowing the hydrogen gas.

Figs. 5A to 5C and 6A to 6C-2 show schematic illustrations of carbon fibers formed by decomposing a hydrocarbon gas using the above catalyst particles 20 according to the invention. Each of Figs. 5A and 6A shows a morphologic feature observed at an optical microscope level (the magnification of up to 1000). Each of Figs. 5B and 6B shows a morphologic feature 25 observed at a scanning electron microscope (SEM) level (the magnification of up to 30,000) and is an enlarged view of 51 and 61 in Figs. 5A and 6A, respectively. Each of 5C, 6C-1 and 6C-2 shows a

morphologic feature of carbon observed at a transmission electron microscope (TEM) level (the magnification of up to 1,000,000). Fig. 5C schematically illustrates an enlarged view of 52 in Fig. 5B, Fig. 6C-1 schematically illustrates an enlarged view of 62 in Fig. 6B, and Fig. 6C-2 schematically illustrates an enlarged view of 63 in Fig. 6B.

As shown in Figs. 5A to 5C, the fiber wherein the 53 has a morphologic feature of cylindrical shape (the fiber having a multi-structured cylindrical shape of graphene is called a multi-wall nanotube) is called a carbon nanotube. In particular, when a tip of the tube has an opened structure, it exhibits the lowest threshold level.

Alternatively, Figs. 6A to 6C-2 schematically illustrate the carbon fibers formed at a relatively low temperature similarly using a catalyst as in the case of the carbon nanotube. This type of carbon fiber (sometimes called a "graphite nanofiber") is constituted by stacked graphenes 64 in the axis direction of the fiber.

Either carbon fiber has a threshold level for electron emission of about 1 to 10 V/ μ m and has preferable characteristics as an electron emitting material. However, since the graphite nanofiber is superior in an electron emitting ability to the

carbon nanotube, it is preferable to select the graphite nanofiber for an electron emitting device having carbon fibers.

The following will describe an electron
5 emitting device using the carbon fiber obtained by the invention in detail with reference to Figs. 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E, 2A and 2B.

Fig. 2A is a schematic illustration showing one example of structure of the electron emitting
10 device according to the invention and Fig. 2B is a cross-sectional view at 2B-2B in Fig. 2A. Figs. 2A and 2B is a drawing after carbon fibers are grown using catalyst particles.

In Figs. 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E, 2A and 2B,
15 reference 11 denotes an insulating substrate; reference 12 denotes second electrode (extraction electrode (gate electrode) for extracting electrons from the fiber, or control electrode for controlling electrons emitted from the fiber); reference 13 denotes first electrode (cathode electrode);
20 reference 14 denotes a resist pattern; reference 15 denotes a conductive material layer; reference 16 denotes catalyst particles; reference 17 denotes carbon fibers which are materials for an emitter.
25 Note that the conductive material layer 15 is not always necessary. In this example, the conductive material layer 15 where the first electrode 13 and

catalyst particles 16 are arranged has a stacked structure, but it is sufficient for the layer to have a morphologic feature where catalyst particles 16 are exposed on the surface of the negative electrode 13.

5 Namely, a morphologic feature where the first electrode 13 has catalyst particles 16 is also possible.

As the insulating substrate 1, an insulating substrate such as silica glass whose surface is thoroughly washed may be mentioned.

10 The second electrode 12 and the first electrode 13 are conductive and are formed by a general vacuum film-forming technology such as vapor deposition, sputtering and the like, a photolithography technology or the like. The material is desirably a heat-resistant material such as carbon, a metal, a metal nitride or a metal carbide.

15 The carbon fiber 17 is a carbon fiber such as a carbon nanotube or graphite nanofiber grown using catalyst particles 16 of Figs. 1A to 1E (namely, catalyst particles obtained by forming a coated film containing a metal organic compound and a polymer compound by applying an ink for producing a catalyst containing the metal organic compound and the polymer compound and heating (baking) the above coated film).

The following will describe one example of

the process for producing the electron emitting element shown in Figs. 2A and 2B with reference to Figs. 1A to 1E.

(Step 1)

5 After the substrate 11 is thoroughly washed, an electrode layer having a thickness of 500 nm (not shown in the Figure) is first formed all over the substrate by sputtering or the like in order to form the drawer electrode 12 and the negative electrode 13.

10 Next, in a photolithographic step, a resist pattern is formed using a positive photoresist (not shown in the Figure). Then, using the above patterned photoresist as a mask, the electrode layer is subjected to a dry etching using Ar gas to pattern
15 the second electrode 12 and first electrode (cathode electrode) 13 having a gap between the electrodes (gap width) of 5 μm (Fig. 1A).

Hereinafter, the patterning of the thin layers and resists by a photolithography technology,
20 film formation, lift-off, etching, and the like are simply referred to as "patterning".

(Step 2)

In a photolithographic step, the resist pattern 14 is formed using a negative photoresist to
25 be used for successive lift-off of an upper layer (Fig. 1B).

Next, therein is formed a conductive material

layer (TiN is used therein) wherein carbon fibers 17 are grown using catalyst particles 16. Then, the catalyst-manufacturing ink is applied therein with rotation to form a coated film containing a metal 5 organic compound and a polymer compound and then the film is heated to form catalyst particles 16 of the metal (Fig. 1C). In case where a polymer is removed, the above coated film is preferably heated in an oxidizing atmosphere. Further, when the areas of catalyst particles to be disposed are patterned 10 (especially, when the patterning is carried out by a wet process), it is preferable to pattern the catalyst particles oxidized by heating the coated film in an oxidation atmosphere and then reduce the 15 oxidized particles by heating them, for example, in a reduced gas atmosphere. Thus, the loss of a material constituting the catalyst particles with a peeling agent and solvent patterning can be suppressed.

According to the invention, by adding a polymer, 20 distance between neighboring catalyst particles can be arbitrarily controlled. Therefore, growth of carbon fibers using catalyst particles formed according to the invention results in control of the 25 distance between carbon fibers. As a result, in the case that a large number of carbon fibers are grown on the first electrode 13 and are used as an electron emitting device, an electric field can be

sufficiently applied to the individual carbon fibers and good electron emitting characteristics can be realized.

(Step 3)

5 Using a removing liquid (remover) for the resist patterned in Step 2, the conductive material layer 15 and catalyst particles 16 on the resist are lifted off together with the resist and a pattern of the conductive material layer 15 and catalyst particles 16 is left in a desired region (Fig. 1D).

10 When a photosensitive material is further added to the ink for producing catalyst or when the photosensitivity is given to a polymer included in the ink for producing catalyst, after coated on the substrate with the previously patterned conductive material layer, the desirably patterned coated film comprising an organic compound and polymer is formed by the conventional photolithography techniques in which exposure and development are carried out using
15 a mask. Next, a heating step is carried out in a non-oxidizing atmosphere, or a heating step is carried out in an oxidizing atmosphere and then a heating step is carried in a reducing atmosphere, to form catalyst particle pattern on the desired areas.
20 Although the above heating step may be carried out in a non-oxidizing atmosphere, in case where a polymer is removed, baking in an oxidizing atmosphere is
25

preferable.

(Step 4)

Subsequently, the product is subjected to a thermal decomposition (thermal CVD) treatment in a stream of a gas containing carbon. Then, when it is observed on a scanning electron microscope, it is found that a large number of carbon fibers are formed (Fig. 1E).

The following will describe the thus manufactured electron emitting device using the carbon fibers with reference to Figs. 3 and 4.

The device equipped with the second electrode (gate electrode) 12 and the cathode electrode 13 having a gap between them of several μm , as shown in Figs. 2A and 2B, is placed in a vacuum apparatus 38 as shown in Fig. 3 and the apparatus is thoroughly evacuated until the pressure reaches about 10^{-4} Pa by a vacuum evacuating apparatus 39. As shown in Fig. 3, using a high voltage source, a positive electrode (anode) 30 is provided at a position having a height H of several mm from the substrate and a high voltage of several kilo volts is applied.

In this connection, a fluorescent material 31 covered with a conductive film is provided to the anode electrode 30.

To the device (between the cathode electrode 13 and the gate electrode 12) is applied a pulse

voltage of about several tens voltage as a driving voltage V_f , whereby a device current I_f and an electron emission current I_e are measured.

At that time, an equipotential line 32 is formed as shown in Fig. 3, and the point to which the electric field is most concentrated is assumed to be a place of the electron emitting materials (carbon fibers) nearest to the positive electrode 30 shown by 33 and inside of the gap.

It is considered that electrons are emitted from the place to which the electric field is most concentrated among the electron emitting materials positioned in the vicinity of the electric field-concentrated point.

The I_e characteristic of the device was as shown in Fig. 4.

By arranging a plurality of the above electron emitting devices, a good display can be constructed.

20 [Examples]

The following will describe Examples of the invention in detail.

(Example 1)

Following the steps shown in Figs. 1A to 1E, 25 an electron emitting device was manufactured.

(Step 1)

After an quartz substrate used as the

substrate 11 is thoroughly washed, first, an underlying Ti having a thickness of 5 nm and Pt having a thickness of 100 nm not shown in the Figure were continuously vapor-deposited onto all over the 5 substrate by sputtering in order to form the extraction electrode 12 and the cathode electrode 13.

Next, in a photolithographic step, a resist pattern is formed using a positive photoresist not shown in the Figure.

10 Then, using the above patterned photoresist as a mask, the Pt and Ti layers were subjected to a dry etching using Ar gas to pattern the extraction electrode 12 and cathode electrode 13 having a gap between the electrodes (gap width) of 5 μm .

15 (Step 2)

In a photolithographic step, a resist pattern 14 is formed using a negative photoresist to be used for subsequent lift-off of an upper layer. Next, a TiN layer was formed as the conductive material layer 20 15.

An ink for producing a catalyst was prepared by mixing 0.44 g of tetrakis(monoethanolamine)palladium acetate, 0.05 g of polyvinyl alcohol, 25 g of isopropyl alcohol, and 25 1 g of ethylene glycol and making the whole amount 100 g by addition of water. The ink was spin-coated onto the above TiN layer and baked at 350°C for 30

minutes in the air, and then the resulting ink was subjected to a reduction treatment at 600°C in a hydrogen stream to form catalyst particles 16. When the particles were observed on a scanning electron microscope (SEM), Pd particles were formed on the TiN layer.

5 (Step 3)

Using a removing liquid for the resist patterned in Step 3, the conductive material layer 15 and catalyst particles 16 on the resist are lifted off together with the resist and a pattern of the conductive material layer 15 and catalyst particles 16 was left in a desired region.

10 (Step 4)

15 Subsequently, a thermal treatment was carried out in an ethylene stream. Then, when it was observed on a scanning electron microscope, it is found that a large number of carbon fibers 17 were formed.

20 The electron emitting device manufactured as above was placed in a vacuum apparatus 38 as shown in Fig. 3 and the apparatus was thoroughly evacuated until the pressure reached 2×10^{-5} Pa by a vacuum evacuating apparatus 39. A voltage V_a of 10 kV is applied to the positive electrode 30 apart from the device by $H = 2$ mm. At that time, to the device was applied a pulse voltage of a driving voltage V_f of 20

V, whereby a device current I_f and an electron emission current I_e were measured.

I_f and I_e characteristics of the device were those as shown in Fig. 4. Namely, I_e rapidly increased from about a half of the applied voltage and when V_f was 15V, an electron emission current I_e of about 1 μ A was observed. On the other hand, I_f was similar to the I_e characteristic but the value was found to be a value smaller than that of I_e by one order or more.

(Example 2)

An electron emitting device was manufactured in the same manner as in Example 1 with the exception that Step 2 was carried out as follows, and I_f and I_e thereof were measured.

(Step 2)

In a photolithographic step, a resist pattern 14 is formed using a negative photoresist to be used for subsequent lift-off of an upper layer. Next, a 20 TiN layer was formed as the conductive material layer 15.

An ink for producing a catalyst was prepared by mixing 0.42 g of cobalt acetate tetrahydrate, 0.05 g of polyvinyl alcohol, 25 g of isopropyl alcohol and 25 1 g of ethylene glycol and making the whole amount 100 g by addition of water. The ink was spin-coated onto the TiN layer and baked at 350°C for 30 minutes

in the air. According to the above steps, the cobalt oxide particles are produced. Next, the conductive material layer 15 and oxide particles on the resist 14 are lifted off with a peeling liquid for the
5 resist, and then a heating process is carried out at 600°C in a hydrogen stream to reduce the cobalt oxide particles to the metal cobalt particles.

When the particles were observed on a scanning electron microscope (SEM), Co particles were
10 formed on the TiN layer. A heating process is further carried out in an ethylene stream to produce a carbon fiber from cobalt particles. In this working example, since elution into a peeling liquid is more suppressed by patterning the oxidized cobalt, a
15 reducing process was carried out after patterning the oxidized particles.

I_f and I_e characteristics of the resulting electron emitting device were those as shown in Fig.
4. Namely, I_e rapidly increased from about a half of
20 the applied voltage and when V_f was 15V, an electron emission current I_e of about 1 μ A was observed. On the other hand, I_f was similar to the I_e characteristic but the value was found to be a value smaller than that of I_e by one order or more.

25 (Example 3)

An electron emitting device was manufactured in the same manner as in Example 1 with the exception

that Step 2 was carried out as follows, and I_f and I_e thereof were measured.

(Step 2)

In a photolithographic step, a resist pattern
5 14 is formed using a negative photoresist to be used
for subsequent lift-off of an upper layer. Next, a
TiN layer was formed as the conductive material layer
15.

An ink for producing a catalyst was prepared
10 by mixing 0.42 g of nickel acetate tetrahydrate, 0.05
g of polyacrylic acid, 25 g of isopropyl alcohol and
1 g of ethylene glycol and making the whole amount
100 g by addition of water. The ink was spin-coated
onto the TiN layer and baked at 350°C for 30 minutes
15 in the air, and then the resulting ink was subjected
to a reduction treatment at 600°C in a hydrogen stream
to form catalyst particles. When the particles were
observed on a scanning electron microscope (SEM), Ni
particles were formed on the TiN layer.

20 I_f and I_e characteristics of the resulting
electron emitting device were those as shown in Fig.
4. Namely, I_e rapidly increased from about a half of
the applied voltage and when V_f was 15V, an electron
emission current I_e of about 1 μ A was observed. On
25 the other hand, I_f was similar to the I_e
characteristic but the value was found to be a value
smaller than that of I_e by one order or more.

(Example 4)

An electron emitting device was manufactured in the same manner as in Example 1 with the exception that Step 2 was carried out as follows, and I_f and I_e thereof were measured.

5 (Step 2)

In a photolithographic step, a resist pattern 14 is formed using a negative photoresist to be used for subsequent lift-off of an upper layer. Next, a 10 TiN layer was formed as the conductive material layer 15.

An ink for producing a catalyst was prepared by mixing 0.63 g of iron acetylacetone and 0.06 g of polyvinylpyrrolidone and making the whole amount 15 100 g by addition of ethanol. The ink was spin-coated onto the TiN layer and subjected to a thermal treatment at 600°C under vacuum. When the product was observed on a scanning electron microscope (SEM), Fe particles were formed on the TiN layer.

20 I_f and I_e characteristics of the resulting electron emitting device were those as shown in Fig. 4. Namely, I_e rapidly increased from about a half of the applied voltage and when V_f was 15V, an electron emission current I_e of about 1 μ A was observed. On 25 the other hand, I_f was similar to the I_e characteristic but the value was found to be a value smaller than that of I_e by one order or more.

According to the invention, catalyst particles for growing carbon fibers are obtained on a substrate without requiring any complex process and carbon fibers are satisfactorily grown from the 5 catalyst particles. Also, the electron emitting device using the carbon fibers achieves good electron emitting characteristics. Moreover, according to the invention, distance between individual carbon fibers can be increased and as a result, an electric field 10 can be sufficiently applied to the individual carbon fibers. Accordingly, an electron emitting device having excellent electron emitting characteristics can be efficiently manufactured and furthermore, a display using the electron emitting device can be 15 efficiently provided.